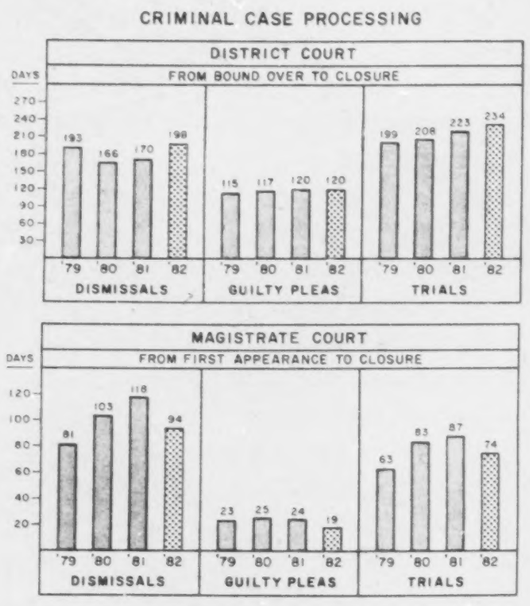
How Long Justice Is Taking

In many cases, the amount of time it takes to get a decision is almost as important as the decision itself. How can one measure how long a defendant should wait in a jail cell before his case is heard, or what is a reasonable wait for a parent in a child custody action? While Idaho has never experienced the five-year trial delays of some of the urban states, the judiciary nevertheless is concerned about delay and has begun measuring its performance.

Even after a case has been filed in court, there are many reasons for delay which are beyond the courts' control. Problems in scheduling witnesses, late filing of attorney briefs, extensions of time to obtain appointed counsel, and extra time needed for presentence reports can delay final disposition of a case.

For years, civil case operating times have been left up to the individual litigants, although recently the courts have become more active in moving the civil calendar. Criminal cases always have received a priority in court scheduling. With the help of statutory time limits for certain procedures, criminal case processing times are much less than civil cases.



A recent survey conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts showed district judges throughout the state calendaring civil trials from 2 to 12 months in advance with waiting time for criminal trial dates varying from 1 to 5 months. The relationship between pending cases and the time taken to dispose of these cases must be watched carefully, to insure that judicial resources are maintained at needed levels in future years.

While the averages never can tell the story of delay

(Continued on Page 6)

Traffic Infractions Act Faces Another Delay

Now you see it on the books, now you don't. That's been the story to date on the new Idaho Traffic Infractions Act. Delayed twice to correct technical defects, the new Act now has been delayed one more time -- but this time for substantive reasons.

Enacted to decriminalize minor traffic offenses, the Traffic Infractions Act was scheduled to go into effect on March 1, 1983. The Act would prohibit arrest and jail sentences, eliminate jury trials, set a standard penalty, and generally streamline handling of most traffic offenses previously treated as misdemeanors.

One remaining inconsistency in the Act has led to a proposed amendment and yet another delay: while a person may not be incarcerated for a traffic infraction itself, non-payment of a traffic infraction penalty may result in a driver being held in contempt of court and jailed until payment is made.

At the request of the judiciary, a bill was passed by both houses and signed by the Governor, delaying the Traffic Infractions Act until July 1, 1983, to give the legislature time to consider an alternative method of enforcement of non-payment of penalties through the licensing process. The proposal would allow a driver's license to be suspended for non-payment of a court imposed penalty and also would eliminate the requirement that a driver sign a uniform citation or face arrest.

Upon enactment of final amendments, court officials plan a series of regional seminars to educate judges, law enforcement officers, and clerks on the new Act and attendant court procedure.

Since the Traffic Infractions Act was passed in 1981, implementation of the complicated statute has consumed considerable time of court officials in reviewing the Act and proposing technical amendments. When the Act goes into effect on July 1, 1983, the courts will have played a major role in decriminalizing minor traffic offenses.

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Jury Instructions May Chop Appeals

Intended to educate, often destined to obfuscate, jury instructions on the state of the law have confused jurors since territorial days. The bane of trial judges and lawyers, jury instructions must be prepared individually in each case and approved by the trial judge after haggling between opposing counsel. Creation and approval of jury instructions is time consuming and often the source of reversals and new trials after a successful appeal.

In the fall of 1982, a joint project of the Supreme Court and the Idaho Law Foundation came to fruition with the publication of the Idaho Jury Instructions, a set of pattern jury instructions designed to take the pain and suffering (and error) out of instructing civil juries on the law. The publication was the result of a two-year study by a fourteen-member committee of lawyers and judges headed by Justice Charles R. Donaldson and funded by the Idaho Law Foundation, the education and research arm of the Idaho State Bar.

Early in 1981 the Supreme Court had appointed the committee to undertake a comprehensive revision of the civil pattern jury instructions first published in 1974. That earlier effort, had produced the first pattern instructions in use in Idaho, but was badly in need of revision and expansion.

Following publication of the Idaho Jury Instructions a series of regional seminars co-sponsored by the Supreme Court and the Idaho Law Foundation were held throughout the state to educate lawyers and judges on the use of the new pattern instructions. The instructions are generalized forms for clear,simple application of the law to civil jury cases, and it is hoped that the instructions will be continually updated as court decisions and statutes modify and expand the law.

Also serving on the jury instructions committee were Louis F.Racine,Jr., Richard C. Mellon, Jr., William A. Stellmon, Jeffrey A. Strother, Larry R. Duff, Jay D. Sudweeks, J. Robert Alexander, Hon. Jesse R. Walters, Jr., Hon. Arnold T. Beebe, Hon.Dar.Cogswell, Hon. G. D. Carey, Brian Ballard, Hon. Daniel Meehl and Kit Furey, Recorder.

Judges To Urge Sentencing Law Changes

Working cooperatively with the legislature has been a hallmark of the state judiciary. So it was natural in 1982 when the legislature became concerned about technical clarification of the recent mandatory sentencing laws to turn to the judiciary for help. Eschewing an expensive interim committee, Representative T. W. Stivers asked the judiciary for advice, and the Supreme Court appointed a special committee to study and recommend sentencing law changes.

Chaired by First District Judge Dar Cogswell, the committee reviewed the various mandatory, minimum and enhanced penalty provisions enacted by the legislature since 1978 and proposed a bill to be considered by the legislature during the 1983 session. The bill would qualify when enhanced penalties could be imposed and prohibit multiple enhanced penalties.

Other committee members included: Hon. J. Ray Durtschi, Hon. Arthur P. Oliver, Hon. Edward J. Lodge, Byron Johnson, and William Hamlett.

How Long Justice . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

in an individual case, they do help describe the overall picture of court operations. Fortunately,the Idaho Legislature has recognized the importance--and the real costs -- of court delay, and consistently has provided the additional trial court judges who have been needed in recent years to meet the rising caseloads caused by the state's growth and development.

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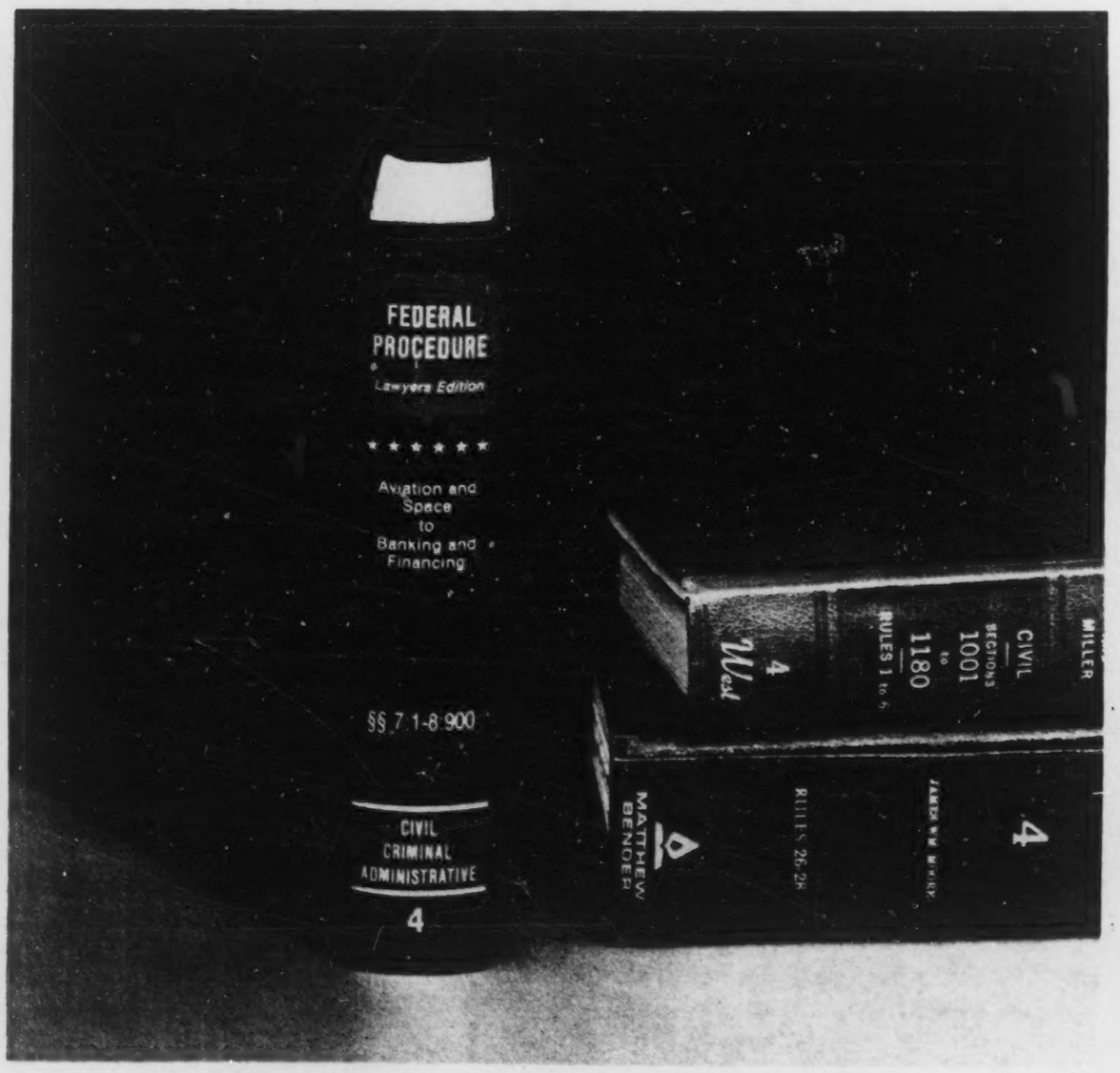

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Teaching The Judges

While the rest of the judiciary's judicial education program was scuttled by the state holdback of appropriations, orientation training for new judges is alive and well. During 1982 judges received training from other judges and administrators before or shortly after taking the Bench to try to ease their transition to judicial life.

Beginning with one of the nation's only state-required videotaped mock trial exercise, where the judges are videotaped in a clinical trial situation and then critiqued on their bench techniques, new Idaho judges received two days of training in subjects ranging from commercial law to ethics and caseload management. The course of study is concentrated and challenging, but as Judge Michael Griffin, who completed the course in 1982 concludes, "this program is better than any Bar review course or program for attorneys I've attended."

Public Terminal?

Automated legal research is not new. But the concept of a public terminal for use by judges, government and private attorneys, and citizens is still struggling for a foothold in the courts.

Most studies have shown that a public terminal is not cost-beneficial for a judiciary to sponsor. A full time operator is needed to assist the casual user and operating costs are high. But a new study in Idaho is trying to determine whether a combination of public and private resources can change the equation.

In the fall of 1982 the Administrative Director of the Courts appointed a committee chaired by Court of Appeals Judge Don Burnett to examine the feasibility of establishing a public automated legal research terminal in the State Law Library in Boise. The committee is evaluating venders and determining the prospective level of usage at such a terminal, as well as deciding whether a combination of state and Idaho Law Foundation funds could get such a program off the ground.

The prospects are exciting. A public terminal in the State Law Library could enable judges and lawyers in remote locations to have the most modern research facility only as far away as their telephone.

In May of 1983 the committee's report is due, and the courts will find out whether a public terminal is in their future.

Donaldson Elected Chief Justice By Unanimous Court

First Chief Justice To Be Elected By Vote of Court

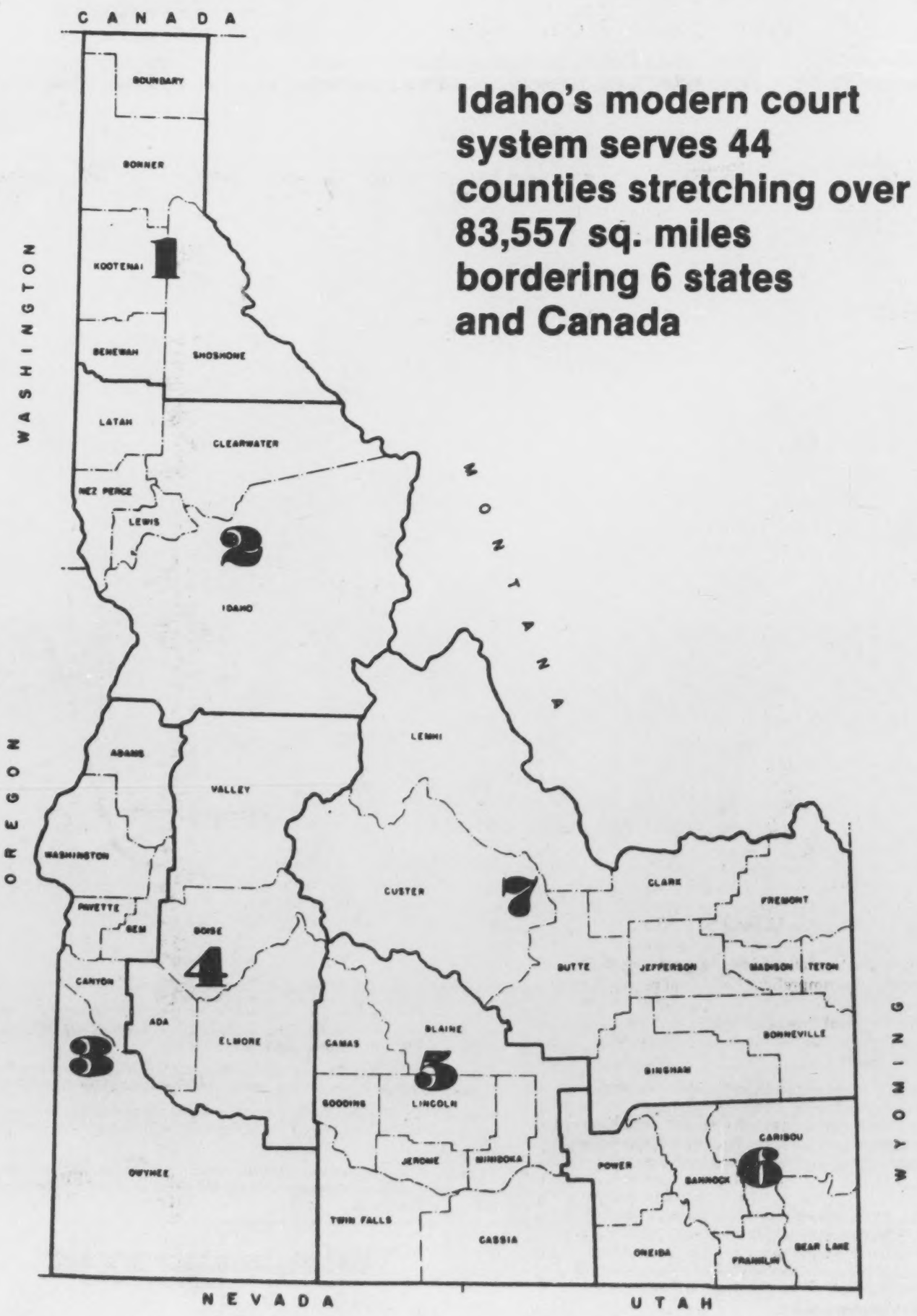
Idaho has a new chief justice and for the first time he'll be around for a while. On December 16,1982, the Justices of the Idaho Supreme Court met to elect -- unanimously -- Justice Charles R. Donaldson to be their chief justice for the next four years. The election was the first in Idaho's history, and was made possible by a constitutional amendment adopted in November.

Previously, the chief justice office was rotated among the justices depending on which justice had the shortest term to serve in office. In recent years the rotation system had proved unworkable, leading to a situation where the Supreme Court had eight chief justices in the last ten years,and there was no guarantee that the chief justice would be someone with administrative interest and skills.

The constitutional amendment capped a ten-year effort by the Idaho Supreme Court to adopt a new system for selecting a chief justice. In 1973, the Court had sought help from the Idaho Judicial Council and the State Bar to get rid of the rotation system, and in 1977, a proposed constitutional amendment narrowly missed a two-thirds vote in the legislature. In 1981, a resolution proposed by Judiciary Rules and Administration Committee Chairman (now Speaker) T.W. Stivers overwhelmingly passed both houses of the Idaho Legislature and on November 4, 1982, Idaho's voters gave HJR 2 the highest number of affirmative votes on the crowded ballot.

Chief Justice Donaldson began serving a four-year term on January 1, 1983. Upon taking office he stated that one of the main problems the Court faces in the coming term is how to keep the judicial system intact and operating efficiently and speedily while facing the fiscal restraints that are necessary as a result of the nation's and Idaho's economy. He stated that the Judicial Branch will do its utmost to cooperate with the Governor and the legislature in facing this problem, but that the judicial system cannot be dismantled so that the citizens' right of access to the courts for the settlement of their grievances will no longer be provided.

Chief Justice Donaldson received an undergraduate and law degree from the University of Idaho and practiced law in Boise before beginning a public service career that has spanned three decades. Prior to his first election to the Idaho Supreme Court in 1968 he served as a member of the state legislature and a district judge. In 1979 he was elected deputy chairman of the National Conference of Chief Justices, the highest post in that organization for a justice from a state with a rotating chief justice office.



Idaho's modern court system serves 44 counties stretching over 83,557 sq. miles bordering 6 states and Canada

Bike Bill Sparks Controversy

No other state has one like it. Bicyclists and judges think it's realistic and needed. Highway safety bureaucrats and driver training educators think it's a disaster and hazard to young children. It's a brand new Idaho law scheduled to go into effect July 1, 1983, which allows bicyclists to roll through a stop sign or make a right turn on a red light without stopping.

Under present Idahc law, as in most other states, a bicyclist who violates a traffic law has committed a criminal misdemeanor, and technically can be fined up to $300 and imprisoned in the county jail for up to six months. So when the 1982 Idaho Legislature undertook to decriminalize most minor traffic offenses, it was natural to streamline bicycle laws at the same time, making violations "civil public offenses," punishable by a maximum $16.50 civil penalty, and not subject to incarceration. The revisions went much further, however, resulting in a bike code that is unique in the nation.

As in most other states, bicyclists were treated the same as automobile drivers when it came to stopping at traffic lights or stop signs -- a full stop was required. Most bicyclists, however, rarely come to a complete stop. The conflict between the law and reality led to angry confrontations between cyclists and law enforcement officers.Judges were forced to fine commuters for technical violations which they recognized as functional bicycling behavior and common practice. The new law changed all that, allowing cyclists to make rolling stops at intersections.

The rolling stop law came under immediate attack from driver training educators: "Juveniles rolling through stop signs on bikes later would continue that behavior as adult drivers, and children would not be skillful enough to handle rolling stops."

Bicyclists countered that rolling stops are safer for small children than dismounting and starting up again, and that bike codes should encourage bicycle commuting.

Amid the clamour following the 1982 legislative session, the Administrative Director of the Courts formed an ad hoc committee of highway safety officials, driver training educators, law enforcement representatives, judges and bicyclists to seek a legislative compromise to satisfy traffic safety concerns, as well as bike commuter interests. After several meetings, the committee produced amendments which will be proposed to the legislature in 1983. The legislature then will determine whether Idaho's rolling stop law will be a brief and curious footnote in the history of government regulation of bicyclists, or whether it will be the starting point for a more rider-oriented approach to bicycle legislation.

Voters Unseat Two Judges

The conventional wisdom among judicial commentators is that retention elections are job insurance for judges. Indeed, the American Judicature Society has reported that only 33 judges have been voted out of office on a retention ballot nationwide since 1934. But Idaho's judges are finding out that they cannot depend on the conventional wisdom when it comes to election predictions, particularly in more rural counties.

The Idaho Legislature established retention elections for magistrate judges in 1974, decreeing that voters every four years would vote "yes" or "no" on the question of whether to retain their magistrate judge. (Prior to 1974, magistrate judges had been subject to periodic reappointment by district magistrate commissions.)

In the 1974 election, one magistrate lost his seat in Blaine County, and there have been several near misses over the years, but generally magistrate judges have racked up comfortable margins in winning retention elections. Statewide, the average over the years has been a 75% "yes" vote.

All the statistics went out the window on November 4, 1982, when magistrate judges in Lemhi and Butte counties were not approved for retention by the county's voters. Considering the lack of frequency with which judges are not retained nationally, such an occurrence was at least statistically significant.

The magistrates who were not retained were Judge Milton A. Slavin, 37, who failed to be retained by a 1,139 to 1,474 vote; and Judge Glenn Phillips, 55, who narrowly failed to be retained by 762 "yes" votes to 776 "no" votes. Slavin had been appointed a magistrate judge in 1976, while Phillips became a magistrate when the division was created in 1971, after over 13 years of service as a probate judge.

Both Lemhi and Butte counties are rural in character, (Butte has 3,342 people; Lemhi's population is 7,460), and some court watchers feel that a retention loss could be duplicated in an urban county only with substantial publicity and organized opposition. Nonetheless,any push to add Idaho's district judges to a retention ballot will be met with less enthusiasm by the judges themselves following the 1982 election results.

Technology Improvements Through Automation

Idaho historically has been a national leader in applying advanced computer technology to judicial administration. In the early 1970's Idaho was one of the first states in the nation to establish a statewide automated case tracking system and later was an originator of the automated appellate court system. While other state court systems are now catching up, Idaho is continuing to find new ways to apply technology to court operations in a way that saves resources and personnel as well as improve operations.

In 1982 the Idaho judiciary designed and implemented an automated budget information system, which enables court staff to prepare and modify the judiciary's annual appropriation requests entirely by computer, resulting in significant time savings.

The Supreme Court and Court of Appeals now print and mail notices (which had been prepared and mailed manually) by computer to attorneys, litigants, court clerks and judges.

Other enhancements to existing systems included modifications to the Attorney General Information System, which allows the State Attorney General to use by-product information to manage and monitor appeals caseloads for attorneys in that office; and conversion to on-line inquiry and update capabilities in the statewide withheld judgment register system, which is on call to judges, presentence investigators, prosecutors and defense counsel.

With the help of skilled in-house staff, the judiciary's aging computer (first purchased in 1976 with a federal grant) has been able to pay dividends many times over. "Our goal is to provide the courts with the data and services they need, when they need it," states Jean Becken, computer operator and data entry supervisor. The applications in 1982 alone show that goal was being met.

THE MESSAGE LEXIS HOPES YOU DON'T READ

There's an inherent problem in any computer research system that gives you only the text of the court opinion. Many such cases can remain hidden and unretrievable because the search terms you would ordinarily use to retrieve them are *not* included in the text of the opinion. For example, such familiar legal terms as *landlord and tenant, divorce, products liability* and *bankruptcy* may not occur in the text of the opinion, even though the cases decidedly involve those subjects. What's the legal researcher to do?

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THE PROOF IS IN THE RETRIEVING . . .

A recent study of reported New York cases since 1970, involving the legal subject of "Landlord or Tenant", showed the following results:

80 cases did not contain the word "landlord" or "tenant" in the court opinion, but were retrievable because one or both words were contained in the WESTLAW synopsis.

The search was then modified to check if any of these additional search terms appeared in the text of the opinion: "rent," "lease," "lessee" and "lessor." The results were as follows:

28 cases did not contain any of the search terms in the text of the opinion. Again, the cases were retrieved because the word "landlord" or "tenant" occurred in the WESTLAW synopsis.

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The Idaho Courts

1982 Annual Report

APPENDIX

IDAHO COURTS ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1982

A P P E N D I X

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INTRODUCTION

"We cannot use even the best and most scientifically compiled statistics to solve the fundamental problems of jurisprudence. They cannot give us a measure of values of competing claims, or a criterion of justice, or a theory of what we are seeking to bring about by means of law. But it does not follow that we have no use for statistics. On the contrary, the stress which we now put upon the legal order as a process and upon the judicial process as a significant meaning of the term 'law,' and along with the administrative process entitled to a place in the front rank in the science of law,....indicates where statistical method is to be made use of. We must learn how to use statistics to control the quality of the output of the operations by which the legal order is maintained and carried on."

Pound, Judicial Councils and Judicial Statistics, 28 A.B.A.J. 98 (1942).

"Courtroom backlogs did not arrive with the twentieth century, nor are they unique to the United States. The historical accounts of delay are legion and disturbingly similar. In 42 AD the Emperor Claudius requested that the Roman Senate pass a law creating a special summer session for the Roman Court to ease the backlog. Goethe informs us in his autobiography that cases in his day were being filed in the German courts twice as fast as they could be disposed of - in one instance, cases remained on the docket of the court in Wetzlar for 100 years! Shakespeare listed the 'laws delay' as the fifth of man's burdens in Hamlet (act 3, sc. 1). In this country the New York Supreme Court reported a backlog as early as 1800. In 1839 David Dudley Field said of conditions in New York that 'speedy justice is a thing unknown.'"

Manning, C.A., Judgeship Criteria Standards for Evaluating the Need for Additional Judgeships, American Judicature Society, 1973.

Whereas Justice Pound illustrates the value of statistics to the judiciary in general, Mr. Manning presents an example of the needs such statistics can address.

The Idaho Courts have long appreciated the importance of statistical data for measuring the extent and trends of caseload factors, along with a wide assortment of other measurements by which an accurate picture of the past, present, and projected situation can be grasped.

In 1973, Idaho's was one of the first state judiciaries to implement a computerized system to collect detailed information on every case, of whatever type, filed in all of its courts. The system, called "CLASS" (Caseload Analysis Support System) has been in use continually since 1973, with occasional refinements. Today, the CLASS system stands as one of the finest of its kind in the nation.

Data are received from each trial court in the form of daily reports. These undergo scrupulous manual and computerized editing, after which the error-free data are input to the CLASS system on the Supreme Court's computer. From data thus processed, management reports are prepared monthly for the Administrative Office of the Courts, District Administrative Judges and Trial Court Administrators. In addition, the system produces annual reports required by statute. Information generated by the system has become an integral part of the planning, budgeting and daily operational processes of the Idaho Courts.

The appendix to the Idaho Courts Annual Report for 1982 consists primarily of year-end reports generated by the CLASS system, with the exception of Supreme Court data which were derived from another automated system, called "ATS" (Appeals Tracking System), which is also resident on the Supreme Court's computer and was also developed in-house.

The success of the CLASS system is a direct result of the cooperation of all the District Court Clerks and their deputies throughout Idaho. They are its only source of input. The dedication with which they carry out the CLASS reporting activities is the hearth, the hammer and the anvil by which the system's reliability is forged.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is pleased to take this opportunity to thank these dedicated court clerks for their cooperation and hard work. This appreciation is the more profound because of our awareness that these people are among the hardest-working public servants in government, even without the burden of daily CLASS reporting.

1982 IDAHO APPELLATE CASELOAD STATISTICS

OVERALL APPELLATE CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION IN 1982	PENDING CASES 12-31-81	FILED IN 1982	TOTAL 1982 CASELOAD	----1982 DISTRIBUTION---- SUPREME COURT	COURT OF APPEALS	APPEALS PENDING ASSIGNMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1982
CIVIL APPEALS	415	249	664	294	199	181
CRIMINAL APPEALS	221	124	345	112	119	114
AGENCY APPEALS	52	36	88	57	0	31
APPEALS BY CERTIFICATION	7	10	17	17	0	0
TOTALS	695	419	1,114	470	318	326

CASELOAD ACTIVITIES - 1982 IN EACH APPELLATE COURT	PENDING CASES 12-31-81	ASSIGNED DURING 1982	TOTAL 1982 CASELOAD	---1982 DISPOSITIONS--- OPINION	OTHER	TOTAL	APPEALS PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1982
SUPREME COURT:							
CIVIL APPEALS	152	132	284	76	71	147	137
CRIMINAL APPEALS	49	63	112	31	39	70	42
AGENCY APPEALS	29	28	57	15	6	21	36
APPEALS BY CERTIFICATION	7	10	17	15	0	15	2
SUPREME COURT TOTALS	237	233	470	137	116	253	217
COURT OF APPEALS:							
CIVIL APPEALS	0	199	199	48	11	59	140
CRIMINAL APPEALS	0	119	119	40	2	42	77
COURT OF APPEALS TOTALS	0	318	318	88	13	101	217
AGGREGATE OF DISPOSITIONS, 1982:				225	129	354	
AGGREGATE OF APPEALS PENDING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1982:							760

1982 MOTIONS AND PETITIONS -- SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS

SUPREME COURT	FILED	DISPOSED
EXTENSIONS OF TIME	679	668
MOTIONS TO DISMISS	146	149
PETITION FOR REHEARING	36	29
PETITION FOR REVIEW	30	27
OTHER	571	567
TOTALS - SUPREME COURT	1,462	1,440

COURT OF APPEALS	FILED	DISPOSED
EXTENSIONS OF TIME	22	22
MOTIONS TO DISMISS	16	15
PETITION FOR REHEARING	17	15
OTHER	93	80
TOTALS - COURT OF APPEALS	148	132

1982 ORIGINAL ACTIONS AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS -- SUPREME COURT

	PENDING ON 12-31-81	FILED IN 1982	DISPOSED IN 1982	PENDING ON 12-31-82
ORIGINAL ACTIONS:				
MANDAMUS	1	13	7	7
PROHIBITION	3	5	2	6
HABEAS CORPUS	3	9	12	0
OTHER	3	9	8	4
TOTAL ORIGINAL ACTIONS	10	36	29	17
DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS:				
SUSPENSION OR DISBARMENT	0	0	0	0
OTHER	8	4	6	6
TOTAL DISCIPLINARY PROC.	8	4	6	6

CLS-400 IDAHO JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITION SUMMARY

* STATEWIDE REPORT * JANUARY 1 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1982 STATE DC

* DISTRICT COURT * TYPE-OF-CASE DESCRIPTION.....	CASE FILINGS	* DISPOSITION TOTALS * (TRIAL / HEARING) * WITHOUT + WITH = TOTAL			CASES PENDING DEC 31
11 DOMESTIC RELATIONS	384	183	177	360	422
12 PERSONAL INJ / PROP. DAMAGE.	1,066	777	297	1,074	1,659
13 SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS	268	237	16	253	105
14 OTHER COMPLAINTS & PETITIONS	3,855	2,385	1,281	3,666	5,170
15 SMALL CLAIMS	0				
** * TOTALS: CIVIL CASES.....	5,573	3,582	1,771	5,353	7,356
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	358	156	163	319	269
* 21 FELONIES - DRUG	299	75	234	309	160
* 21 FELONIES - D.W.I.	172	47	103	150	98
* 21 FELONIES - ALL OTHER	3,095	644	2,274	2,918	1,336
23 TRAFFIC - OTHER THAN DWI . .	6	3	1	4	2
24 MISDEMEANORS - DRUG	17	7	10	17	2
24 MISDEMEANORS - D.W.I. . . .	17	7	12	19	1
24 MISDEMEANORS - ALL OTHER . .	211	69	151	220	19
** * TOTALS: CRIMINAL CASES....	3,817	852	2,785	3,637	1,618
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	113	104	27	131	69
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - DRUG .	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - D.W.I.	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - OTHER .	0				
31 CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT CASES .	0				
32 ADOPTION - TERM.PARENT PROC.	1		1	1	
34 GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS . . .	0				
35 GUARDIANSHIP- INCAP. PERSONS	0				
36 INFORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS	0				1
37 FORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS .	2	1		1	1
40 HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS .	48	35	23	58	24
41 ALL OTHER SPECIAL HEARINGS .	52	16	34	50	36
** * TOTALS: SPEC. PROCEEDINGS.	103	52	58	110	62
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	31	30	7	37	35
** *** TOTALS: ALL CASES.....	9,493	4,486	4,614	9,100	9,036
** * DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	502	290	197	487	373

* CAUTION: FELONY CASE TOTALS INCLUDE CASES PREVIOUSLY COUNTED AS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ON THE MAGISTRATE DIVISION REPORT.

CLS-400 IDAHO JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITION SUMMARY

* STATEWIDE REPORT * JANUARY 1 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1982 STATE MD

* MAGISTRATE DIVISION *

TYPE-OF-CASE DESCRIPTION.....	CASE FILINGS	* DISPOSITION TOTALS * (TRIAL / HEARING) * WITHOUT	WITH	= TOTAL	CASES PENDING DEC 31
11 DOMESTIC RELATIONS	8,257	1,656	6,651	8,307	3,835
12 PERSONAL INJ / PROP. DAMAGE.	526	518	97	615	486
13 SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS	2,954	2,025	810	2,835	1,537
14 OTHER COMPLAINTS & PETITIONS	14,658	11,496	2,297	13,793	9,939
15 SMALL CLAIMS	16,444	4,563	10,515	15,078	3,926
** * TOTALS: CIVIL CASES.....	42,839	20,258	20,370	40,628	19,723
21 FELONIES - DRUG	563	297	242	539	118
21 FELONIES - D.W.I.	422	254	125	379	114
21 FELONIES - ALL OTHER	5,094	3,686	1,306	4,992	1,772
23 TRAFFIC - OTHER THAN DWI . .	186,498	181,761	3,865	185,626	4,715
24 MISDEMEANORS - DRUG	1,142	411	678	1,089	250
24 MISDEMEANORS - D.W.I. . . .	11,239	1,869	8,945	10,814	2,368
24 MISDEMEANORS - ALL OTHER . .	27,043	8,598	17,148	25,746	5,714
** * TOTALS: CRIMINAL CASES....	232,001	196,876	32,309	229,185	15,051
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - DRUG .	44	11	43	54	8
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - D.W.I.	0		2	2	
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - OTHER .	5,917	1,864	3,712	5,576	1,921
31 CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT CASES .	518	169	374	543	250
32 ADOPTION - TERM.PARENT PROC.	985	62	942	1,004	300
34 GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS . . .	210	34	140	174	190
35 GUARDIANSHIP- INCAP. PERSONS	258	41	181	222	229
36 INFORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS	2,975	1,181	1,513	2,694	2,094
37 FORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS .	576	92	468	560	467
40 HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS .	213	112	114	226	41
41 ALL OTHER SPECIAL HEARINGS .	704	212	560	772	269
** * TOTALS: SPEC. PROCEEDINGS.	12,400	3,778	8,049	11,827	5,769
** *** TOTALS: ALL CASES.....	287,240	220,912	60,728	281,640	40,543

CLS-400 IDAHO JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

DISTRICT 1 CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITION SUMMARY

DISTRICT RECAP REPORT JANUARY 1 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1982 1-** DC

* DISTRICT COURT * TYPE-OF-CASE DESCRIPTION.....	CASE FILINGS	* DISPOSITION TOTALS * (TRIAL / HEARING) * WITHOUT	WITH	= TOTAL	CASES PENDING DEC 31
11 DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1	1		1	4
12 PERSONAL INJ / PROP. DAMAGE.	166	118	47	165	295
13 SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS	2	2		2	1
14 OTHER COMPLAINTS & PETITIONS	549	302	176	478	798
15 SMALL CLAIMS	0				
** * TOTALS: CIVIL CASES.....	718	423	223	646	1,098
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	25	18	12	30	25
* 21 FELONIES - DRUG	54	14	28	42	39
* 21 FELONIES - D.W.I.	26	11	9	20	20
* 21 FELONIES - ALL OTHER	303	94	228	322	136
23 TRAFFIC - OTHER THAN DWI . .	1		1	1	
24 MISDEMEANORS - DRUG	3	4		4	
24 MISDEMEANORS - D.W.I. . . .	6	5	1	6	
24 MISDEMEANORS - ALL OTHER . .	24	20	5	25	1
** * TOTALS: CRIMINAL CASES....	417	148	272	420	196
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	3	6		6	3
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - DRUG .	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - D.W.I.	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - OTHER .	0				
31 CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT CASES .	0				
32 ADOPTION - TERM.PARENT PROC.	0				
34 GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS . . .	0				
35 GUARDIANSHIP- INCAP. PERSONS	0				
36 INFORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS	0				
37 FORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS .	0				
40 HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS .	5	3	2	5	3
41 ALL OTHER SPECIAL HEARINGS .	1				1
** * TOTALS: SPEC. PROCEEDINGS.	6	3	2	5	4
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	5	2		2	4
** *** TOTALS: ALL CASES.....	1,141	574	497	1,071	1,298
** * DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	33	26	12	38	32

* CAUTION: FELONY CASE TOTALS INCLUDE CASES PREVIOUSLY COUNTED AS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ON THE MAGISTRATE DIVISION REPORT.

CLS-400 IDAHO JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

DISTRICT 2 CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITION SUMMARY

DISTRICT RECAP REPORT JANUARY 1 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1982 2-** DC

* DISTRICT COURT * TYPE-OF-CASE DESCRIPTION.....	CASE FILINGS	* DISPOSITION TOTALS * (TRIAL / HEARING) * WITHOUT	WITH	= TOTAL	CASES PENDING DEC 31
11 DOMESTIC RELATIONS	2	2	2	4	6
12 PERSONAL INJ / PROP. DAMAGE.	96	21	78	99	151
13 SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS	5		6	6	2
14 OTHER COMPLAINTS & PETITIONS	314	68	274	342	450
15 SMALL CLAIMS	0				
** * TOTALS: CIVIL CASES.....	417	91	360	451	609
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	23	6	17	23	19
* 21 FELONIES - DRUG	35	8	23	31	9
* 21 FELONIES - D.W.I.	19	3	12	15	7
* 21 FELONIES - ALL OTHER	249	29	219	248	50
23 TRAFFIC - OTHER THAN DWI . .	1	1		1	
24 MISDEMEANORS - DRUG	8		7	7	2
24 MISDEMEANORS - D.W.I. . . .	5		5	5	1
24 MISDEMEANORS - ALL OTHER . .	23	6	19	25	4
** * TOTALS: CRIMINAL CASES....	340	47	285	332	73
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	5	3	5	8	4
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - DRUG .	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - D.W.I.	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - OTHER .	0				
31 CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT CASES .	0				
32 ADOPTION - TERM.PARENT PROC.	0				
34 GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS . . .	0				
35 GUARDIANSHIP- INCAP. PERSONS	0				
36 INFORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS	0				1
37 FORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS .	0				
40 HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS .	2		2	2	1
41 ALL OTHER SPECIAL HEARINGS .	22	5	24	29	12
** * TOTALS: SPEC. PROCEEDINGS.	24	5	26	31	14
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	0		1	1	6
** *** TOTALS: ALL CASES.....	781	143	671	814	696
** * DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	28	9	23	32	29

* CAUTION: FELONY CASE TOTALS INCLUDE CASES PREVIOUSLY COUNTED AS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ON THE MAGISTRATE DIVISION REPORT.

CLS-400 IDAHO JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

DISTRICT 3 CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITION SUMMARY

DISTRICT RECAP REPORT JANUARY 1 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1982 3-** DC

* DISTRICT COURT * TYPE-OF-CASE DESCRIPTION.....	CASE FILINGS	* DISPOSITION TOTALS * (TRIAL / HEARING) * WITHOUT	WITH	TOTAL	CASES PENDING DEC 31
11 DOMESTIC RELATIONS	0	1	1	2	6
12 PERSONAL INJ / PROP. DAMAGE.	106	117	39	156	195
13 SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS	1				1
14 OTHER COMPLAINTS & PETITIONS	513	401	99	500	582
15 SMALL CLAIMS	0				
** * TOTALS: CIVIL CASES.....	620	519	139	658	784
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	49	27	26	53	31
* 21 FELONIES - DRUG	13	7	26	33	7
* 21 FELONIES - D.W.I.	10	1	8	9	8
* 21 FELONIES - ALL OTHER	477	125	332	457	244
23 TRAFFIC - OTHER THAN DWI . .	1				1
24 MISDEMEANORS - DRUG	0				
24 MISDEMEANORS - D.W.I. . . .	2		2	2	
24 MISDEMEANORS - ALL OTHER . .	51	4	52	56	1
** * TOTALS: CRIMINAL CASES....	554	137	420	557	261
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	23	23	3	26	9
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - DRUG .	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - D.W.I.	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - OTHER .	0				
31 CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT CASES .	0				
32 ADOPTION - TERM.PARENT PROC.	0				
34 GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS . . .	0				
35 GUARDIANSHIP- INCAP. PERSONS	0				
36 INFORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS	0				
37 FORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS .	0				
40 HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS .	5	7	4	11	2
41 ALL OTHER SPECIAL HEARINGS .	9	4	4	8	8
** * TOTALS: SPEC. PROCEEDINGS.	14	11	8	19	10
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	4	4	2	6	5
** *** TOTALS: ALL CASES.....	1,188	667	567	1,234	1,055
** * DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	76	54	31	85	45

* CAUTION: FELONY CASE TOTALS INCLUDE CASES PREVIOUSLY COUNTED AS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ON THE MAGISTRATE DIVISION REPORT.

CLS-400 IDAHO JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

DISTRICT 4 CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITION SUMMARY

DISTRICT RECAP REPORT JANUARY 1 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1982 4-** DC

* DISTRICT COURT * TYPE-OF-CASE DESCRIPTION.....	CASE FILINGS	* DISPOSITION TOTALS * (TRIAL / HEARING) WITHOUT	WITH	= TOTAL	CASES PENDING DEC 31
11 DOMESTIC RELATIONS	2	2	2	4	
12 PERSONAL INJ / PROP. DAMAGE.	214	177	30	207	313
13 SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS	1	1	1	2	1
14 OTHER COMPLAINTS & PETITIONS	846	611	280	891	1,176
15 SMALL CLAIMS	0				
** * TOTALS: CIVIL CASES.....	1,063	791	313	1,104	1,490
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	102	46	37	83	88
* 21 FELONIES - DRUG	108	27	84	111	54
* 21 FELONIES - D.W.I.	78	25	35	60	52
* 21 FELONIES - ALL OTHER	961	178	700	878	398
23 TRAFFIC - OTHER THAN DWI . .	2	1		1	1
24 MISDEMEANORS - DRUG	4	2	2	4	
24 MISDEMEANORS - D.W.I. . . .	3	1	3	4	
24 MISDEMEANORS - ALL OTHER . .	32	9	25	34	1
** * TOTALS: CRIMINAL CASES....	1,188	243	849	1,092	506
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	57	46	4	50	39
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - DRUG .	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - D.W.I.	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - OTHER .	0				
31 CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT CASES .	0				
32 ADOPTION - TERM.PARENT PROC.	1		1	1	
34 GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS . . .	0				
35 GUARDIANSHIP- INCAP. PERSONS	0				
36 INFORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS	0				
37 FORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS .	1				1
40 HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS .	9	8	2	10	7
41 ALL OTHER SPECIAL HEARINGS .	0				
** * TOTALS: SPEC. PROCEEDINGS.	11	8	3	11	8
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	13	15	1	16	14
** *** TOTALS: ALL CASES.....	2,262	1,042	1,165	2,207	2,004
** * DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	172	107	42	149	141

* CAUTION: FELONY CASE TOTALS INCLUDE CASES PREVIOUSLY COUNTED AS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ON THE MAGISTRATE DIVISION REPORT.

CLS-400 IDAHO JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

DISTRICT 5 CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITION SUMMARY

DISTRICT RECAP REPORT JANUARY 1 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1982 5-** DC

* DISTRICT COURT * TYPE-OF-CASE DESCRIPTION.....	CASE FILINGS	* DISPOSITION TOTALS * (TRIAL / HEARING) * WITHOUT	WITH	= TOTAL	CASES PENDING DEC 31
11 DOMESTIC RELATIONS	151	41	22	63	182
12 PERSONAL INJ / PROP. DAMAGE.	167	124	34	158	235
13 SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS	3	8	3	11	16
14 OTHER COMPLAINTS & PETITIONS	538	300	172	472	693
15 SMALL CLAIMS	0				
** * TOTALS: CIVIL CASES.....	859	473	231	704	1,126
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	51	21	20	41	24
* 21 FELONIES - DRUG	33	4	37	41	20
* 21 FELONIES - D.W.I.	23	5	22	27	5
* 21 FELONIES - ALL OTHER	412	45	347	392	155
23 TRAFFIC - OTHER THAN DWI . .	0				
24 MISDEMEANORS - DRUG	1	1		1	
24 MISDEMEANORS - D.W.I. . . .	1	1		1	
24 MISDEMEANORS - ALL OTHER . .	9	7	1	8	2
** * TOTALS: CRIMINAL CASES....	479	63	407	470	182
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	8	11	3	14	2
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - DRUG .	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - D.W.I.	0				
30 Y.R.A. PROCEEDINGS - OTHER .	0				
31 CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT CASES .	0				
32 ADOPTION - TERM.PARENT PROC.	0				
34 GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS . . .	0				
35 GUARDIANSHIP- INCAP. PERSONS	0				
36 INFORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS	0				
37 FORMAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS .	1	1		1	
40 HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS .	15	8	6	14	6
41 ALL OTHER SPECIAL HEARINGS .	16	5	5	10	9
** * TOTALS: SPEC. PROCEEDINGS.	32	14	11	25	15
* DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	2	2		2	2
** *** TOTALS: ALL CASES.....	1,370	550	649	1,199	1,323
** * DISTRICT COURT APPEALS *	61	34	23	57	28

* CAUTION: FELONY CASE TOTALS INCLUDE CASES PREVIOUSLY COUNTED AS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ON THE MAGISTRATE DIVISION REPORT.